

Herrick Daily Carolinian

VOL. XII. NO. 200.]

Miscellaneous.

The Printer's Toll.

Blow ye stormy winds of winter,
Drive the chilly, driving snow;
Closely housed, the busy printer
Heads not how the winds may blow.

Click, click, his types go dropping
Here and there upon his case,
As he stands for hours pouring
Every letter in its place.

Heaven send the useful printer
Every comfort mortal need.
For our nights were dull in winter,
Had we not the news to read.

Sad would be the world's condition,
If no printer boys were found—
Ignorance and superstition,
Sin and suffering would abound.

Yes, it is the busy printer
Bells the one of knowledge, on,
And a gloomy mortal winter
Soon would reign if he were gone.

Money's useful, yet in winter
Pills not half so high a place
As the busy, toiling printer
Fingering types before the case.

Yet while type's busy setting,
On some thankless poppingjay
Leaves the country, kindly letting
Printers whittle for their pay.

Oh! ingratiate ungracious!

Are these unenlightened souls,
Men with minds so incapacious
As to slight the printer's toll?

See him! how extremely busy,
Fingering type before the case,
Toiling, till he's almost dizzy,
To exalt the human race.

Don't Be EXTRAVAGANT. If the poor house has any terrors for you never buy what you don't need. Before you pay 3 cents for a jewsharp, my boy, ascertain whether you can not make just as pleasant a noise by whistling for which nature furnishes the machinery, and before you pay seventy-five dollars for a coat, young man, find out whether your lady would not be just as glad to see you in one that cost half the money. If she would not let her crack her own hazelnuts, and buy her own clothes.

When you see a man spending two or three dollars a week foolishly, the chances are five to one that he'll live long enough to know how many cents there are in a dollar; if he doesn't, he's pretty sure to bequeath that privilege to his widow. When a man asks you to buy that for which you have no use, no matter that it costs one thousand dollars, — Money burns in some folks' pockets, and makes such a big hole that everything that is put in drops through past finding.

No PLACE LIKE HOME. Hon. Robert Toombs, who is now quietly remaining at his home at Washington, Wilkes county, Georgia, in a private letter to a friend in this place, says he prefers to remain here with all our political disadvantages, to living anywhere else in the world.

Well, that is just our opinion. All true patriots of the South should never forsake their native land for other climes merely for political troubles. Let us remain here and endeavor, by the favor of God, to build up our waste places, made so by our own indiscretion, continued so by a heartless and unchristian majority at the North. Mr. Toombs has tried foreign climes, and does not find rest except on the old red hills of Georgia, whither he has returned to spend the evening of his life in quiet repose.—*La Grange Reporter.*

At a Sabbath school "concert," held in one of the prettiest towns in Western New York, a portion of the exercises consisted in each scholar repeating a verse of Scripture in which should be found the word *love*. When it came to the turn of Miss J., a beautiful young lady of eighteen, and "in the market," she was unprepared with an answer; but before the exercise was concluded she remarked to her teacher that she had found the verse. It was—"I love those who love me, and those who seek me early shall find me." Excellent girl that!

A lady says the first time she was kissed, she felt like a tub of roses swimming in honey, cologne, nutmegs and cranberries. She felt also as if something was running through her nerves on feet of diamonds, escorted by several little cupids in chariots drawn by angels, shaded by honey-suckles, and the whole spread with melted rainbows.

"A little boy whose father had been taken from him, said, at the close of his evening prayer, Good night, papa! and looking up in his mother's face, gave this sweet explanation: 'Papa is God, you know; and God will tell him.'

E. A. Pollard is reported to have remarked to a Northern radical: "Negro suffrage is a dirty weapon—a dirty weapon; but you have put it into our hands, and we intend to beat your brains out with it."

Human beings are by nature fighting animals. The very babies are up' in arms as soon as they come into the world.

CHARLOTTE, (N. C.) MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1867.

[TERMS, \$1 PER ANNUM]

Special Notices.



A. R. NISBET. D. O. MAXWELL.

NISBET & MAXWELL,
DEALERS
IN
CONFECTIONERIES

AND
FINE GROCERIES,
Wholesale & Retail.

Parks Building, Tryon street,
Charlotte, N. C.

(12) Post Office.

PEZZY DAVIS' Vegetable Pain Killer.

THE UNIVERSAL REMEDY FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL COMPLAINTS!

At this period there are but few of the human race unacquainted with the merits of the Pain Killer; but while some extol it as a balsm, they know but little of its power in easing pain when taken internally, while others use it internally with great success, but are equally ignorant of its healing virtues when applied externally. We therefore wish to say to all that it is equally successful whether used internally or externally, and it stands alone, unrivaled by all the great catalogue of Family Medicines, and its sale is universal and immense. The demand for it from India and other foreign countries is equal to the demand at home, and it has become known in these far off places by its merits.

A Timely Warning.

It is especially important at this time, when the markets of the United States are flooded with the drest poisons, under the name of imported liquors, and when domestic compounds purporting to be medicinal, but not less pernicious, are heralded to the world as "sovereign remedies," that the public should fully understand the facts.

We know, then, that while all the diffusive stimulants called liquors are impure, and all the tonics containing alcohol are manufactured with a fiery article containing *ethyl* or *fuel oil*, a mortal poison, HOS TETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS contain none of these things, but are a combination of pure essences of Rye with the properties of the most valuable stomachic, anti-bilious, and aperient herbs and plants, and as a safe and rapid remedy for Dyspepsia and all its kindred complaints, this preparation stands before the world without a rival or competitor. Its sales today are equal to the combined sales of all the other tonics advertised in the United States, and the certificates which attest its usefulness are signed by individuals of the highest standing in every professional calling and walk of life. Beware of imitations and impostors.

Stockholders' Meeting.

OFFICE C. & S. C. R. R. CO.,
Columbia, April 9, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this company will be held in the city of Columbia, on WEDNESDAY the 11th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. Free passes over the Road, will be granted to Stockholders and their families to attend this meeting, and returning, under this privilege, within reasonable time.

C. H. MINSON.

General Superintendent's Office,

CHARLOTTE & S. C. RAILROAD,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 16, 1867.

THE Schedule of the Passenger Train over this Road is as follows:

Columbus at 7.45 A. M. Arrive Charlotte at 9.30 A. M.

Leave Charlotte at 11.25 A. M.

Close connections are made at Columbia and Charlotte with the trains on the North Carolina and South Carolina Railroads.

THROUGH TICKETS are sold at Columbia to Richmond, Va., Washington, D. C., Philadelphia, Md., New York City, giving choice of cars via Port Royal or Richmond, and baggage checked. Tickets are also sold at Charlotte for Charleston and Augusta for through

agents.

Shoe Findings, Leather & Bolting.

R. F. SMITH & CO.

THE GREATEST Bargains
OF THE SEASON.

Call and See the Latest Fashions

AT J. BUXBAUM & CO'S

WE are now receiving a new supply

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which

we offer to the public at very low figures.

Dry Goods,

consisting of Merinos, Dullines, Fall

Poplins, black and colored Silks, Print

blashed and unbleached Domestics, Drills

worsted and Cotton Flannels, Irish Linens

Table Linens of every description.

Gents' Goods.

A large assortment of READY-MADE

CLOTHING of the latest fashion and style.

Also, fine Cloths, Cassimeres, Kersies, Jeans, etc., including every article to be found in a Gents' Furnishing Establishment.

Hats.

Gentlemen's Ladies', and Children's of the

most fashionable styles.

An Accommodation Train, for freight and local

passage, leaves Columbia at 7 A. M. on Tuesdays,

and Saturdays of each week, and Charlotte

the same days and hours; arriving at Columbia and Charlotte at 8 P. M.

C. BOUKOURT, Superintendent.

Just Received,

A FINE LOT OF PLAIN AND

COLORED DRESS SILKS,

ALSO

THE LATEST PARIS STYLE OF SILK

Basques

Which will be sold cheap, at

BUXBAUM & LANG'S,

Corner Store, under Mansion House.

Schedule for the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. R.

ON and after MONDAY, the 11th of Nov.

1866, the Passenger Train will run daily

(Sundays excepted) on the Western Division

of this Road, as follows:

ARRIVE.

STATIONS.

LEAVE.

7.45 A. M.

3.36 A. M.

5.30 A. M.

Arrive at Columbia at 11.25 A. M.

Close connections are made at Columbia and Charlotte with the trains on the North Carolina and South Carolina Railroads.

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Tickets are also sold at Charlotte for

Charleston and Augusta for through

agents.

By order of

B. E. GUION, Eng'r & Sept.

Nov. 9-18.

B. F. WARING,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office in TIME'S Building,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

MANSION HOUSE.

ON the 1st of November, to meet the ne-

cessities of the times, I will furnish day

BOARD at \$20 per month. My table will

be supplied with all the market affords.

FRESH FISH and OYSTERS will be received

regularly. Every effort will be made to

keep a first class Hotel, and by attention to

the comforts of the guest, to merit the pa-

tronage of a liberal public.

Our busines will be at the Depot to carry

passengers to the Hotels and to private

houses.

Attached to the House is a Bar well

fitted up and supplied with choice WINES,

Liquors, Ale and CIGARS of the most

favorite brands.

A long experience in the Hotel business

guarantees me in promising the guest all that

any reasonable man may require.

Feb. 12-18.

W. P. MOORE,

Wholesale Dealers in

Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods,

INVITE the attention of Merchants to their stock

which is entirely new, carefully selected, and will

be sold at a small advance on first cost for cash

short time approved paper.

E. W. MARSHALL,

143 MEETING-STREET, CHARLESTON,

Marshall, Burge & Bowen,

Wholesale Dealers in

Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods,

INVITE the attention of Merchants to their stock

which is entirely new, carefully selected, and will

be sold at a small advance on first cost for cash

short time approved paper.

J. L. RAY & CO.

CHARLOTTE, N.C.

MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1867.

TERMS:

DAILY TIMES, 12 months,	\$7.00
" " 6 "	3.50
" " 3 "	1.75
TRI-WEEKLY 12 "	5.00
" " 6 "	2.50
WEEKLY NEWS, 12 "	2.00
" " 6 "	1.00

Advertising Rates.

One dollar per square, for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion. A reasonable deduction made for advertisements inserted for a longer period than one month.

Bills for advertising, whether by the day or year, will be considered due and collectible on presentation.

The Israelites and the Insurance Companies.

A meeting of Israelites was held in the vestry rooms of the congregation "Shearith Israel," in West Nineteenth street, last evening, to consider the action of a number of insurance companies in this city which recently instructed their agents not to take what they termed "Jew risks." The companies particularly complained of are the Germania, Hanover, Republic and Niagara, which inaugurated the movement, and the Manhattan, International, Phoenix and Etas, of Hartford, and several other New York and New England companies, which followed the same policy.

A preliminary meeting of Israelite citizens was held on March 18th, and a committee of twelve appointed to investigate the matter. This committee reported last evening. They say that they have written to every insurance company doing business in this city. Answers have been received from sixty-five companies, all of which, with the exception of those from the Home and Metropolitan companies, were sceptical and explicit. The committee also called the attention of the companies to the card of the general agent of the Underwriter's Agency, in which he accuses the following named companies with making the obnoxious rule in regard to Israelites, viz.: City, Phoenix, New England, and Merchants' of Hartford, Home and North American, of New York, and the Indemnity Agency, comprising the Germania, Republic, Niagara and Hanover companies. In contradistinction it is said that the Etas, North American, Germania and Republic companies emphatically deny the statement. The committee reported that their correspondence has shown that the oldest, most influential and successful companies do not place Israelites as a class in a different category.

From other sources no reply has been received. The following resolutions were recommended by the committee and adopted by the meeting of last night:

Whereas, unjust discriminations have been adopted by certain insurance companies between citizens professing the Hebrew religion in other denominations; and

Whereas, this course is calculated to deepen prejudices unworthy the age and country; therefore,

Resolved, That duty of self-respect alike demand that we as Israelites should cease all connection with such institutions.

Resolved, That the following companies, to wit: Merchants', Croton, Exchange, Phoenix' American Exchange, Howard, National, St. Nicholas, International, Humboldt, Indemnity, Lafayette, Arctic, Commercial, Corn Exchange, Commercial, Fulton, New Amsterdam, United States, St. Mark's, Hanover, Niagara, Connecticut, Long Island, Montauk, of Brooklyn, Jersey City, Enterprise, Firemen's Fund, Peter Cooper, Washington and New Haven, having failed to reply to the circular of the committee, they recommend that until satisfactory replies to the circular of the committee are received our co-religionists do not insure in any of these companies.

It was also recommended that all Israelites refrain from insuring in the Home and Metropolitan Companies until the insulting letters sent to the committee by the presidents of those companies be retracted.

A committee was appointed for the purpose of having the proceedings of the meeting published in pamphlet form and properly distributed throughout the United States.

N. Y. Post.

LETTER FROM HON. REVERDY JOHNSON.—The West Georgia Gazette has received the following letter from the Hon. Reverdy Johnson:

SENATE CHAMBER, March 22, 1867.—Dear Sir: Your letter of the 18th is received. My vote for the bill you refer to was given, not because I approved of it, but because I knew that if defeated or not carried out by the South, other measures, ruinous to them in every way, would follow.

I wished by my vote (hoping that the South would not doubt my desire to serve them, and the whole country) to place myself in a condition to advise them more effectually to acceptance than I would if I had voted against it.

My advice therefore is, and I give it most anxiously, that the proper course to be pursued by you is to organize under the act at once and in good faith.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

REVERDY JOHNSON.

B. T. Costallow, Esq.

The Gold Market and U. S. Bonds.

The National Intelligencer of Tuesday says that "the excitability of Americans, whether in regard to politics or business, is proverbial as a national trait. The war panic that lately arose so suddenly in Europe affected the gold market there much less than it did here. Gold in Wall street advanced four per cent. upon the strength of the war rumors. But it has declined half way, in consequence of the doubts therein existing as to the time when the war will be commenced. Gold at thirty four in our market is probably its proper value in relation to the paper currency. Some consider this premium as too low, and predict an advance, without reference to European complications. But the large amount of gold that is to be paid out of the Treasury for interest in May will undoubtedly keep down the price."

"It seems to be admitted, on all sides, that Continental Europe is on the verge of war, the proportions of which will exceed those that have occurred since the peace of 1815. Nations are arming with this view. This prospect of a convulsion affects us very little at present. Next Spring is the time fixed by lookers-on for this great struggle. The Luxembourg question, supposed to be the pivot of the war movement, is likely, according to recent advices, to be temporarily adjusted, by declaring the Duchy to be neutral territory.

"We read in nearly all the newspapers, and here, on all sides, predictions that the United States bonds held in Europe will be thrown back upon us, in mass, as soon as actual war shall occur. This a financial and commercial error. The idea is based upon the supposition that our bonds will decline abroad in case of war. But let us suppose that to be the case, though it will not be so to any visible extent: our bonds will, if they fall, be seized upon for investment there, instead of being sent over here to be sold at a sacrifice. The financial opinion at Hamburg, as we know from good authority, is that if our five-twentieths fall in Europe they will be held there for a rise. But if we approximate soon to specific payments and our bonds rise here nearly to par, then foreign holders will return the bonds to realize a profit upon their sale. These bonds were purchased and are held upon speculation. They were bought at from forty-five to seventy-three, and when the holders can get par for them in gold here they will sell them. They certainly would not be so unthrifly as to sell them at a loss, particularly at a time when they will be worth more than any European securities and when the political and commercial prospects of this country are improving."

Address of J. Wagner Jermon, Esq.

SUBJECT—THE PAST AND THE FUTURE.

[CONCLUDED.]

The past has left her marks of desolation and ruin. The past tells us how the nation wept and bled at every pore. She wept for her heroic slain. She wept for her blood stained battle fields. She wept for her countless orphans. She wept for the maimed who can be seen at every corner of our streets. She wept for the dying sighs of those who poured out their blood in the great struggle of passing events. Oh, my friends, in reviewing the past, the strongest heart must grow weak. Since our glorious Republic was formed, the stormy waves of the ocean of discord have shaken the mother world from center to circumference, and the tempests of kings have fallen, but our republic has been left as one of the grandest monuments upon the face of the earth.

Our form of government is unsurpassed for wisdom, for symmetry, and beauty. It has never been equalled.

The golden chain that binds us together was cemented by the blood of our revolutionary fathers, and was baptized by the God of nations.

For four long years the glorious old sun of our Republic hung in darkness and all nature seemed to sigh and angels looking down from the portals of Heaven shed tears of sorrow.

In the future we may look forward to that period close at hand, when the nation will flourish again as in the days of yore, when her people of the South although made peniless by the war, will be enabled to improve her devastated lands and houses, and build up her cities, and the people of this beautiful city shall improve her streets and roads, and rebuild their churches higher with steepest points dashing along.

The horizon hung like a pall over our heads and the sun which had shone for over eighteen hundred years seemed for a time to refuse to give its light, as if the God of nations was frowning upon us for our sins as a nation.

The sacred pen of the future historian will narrate the events of that period in mournful colors as he describes the many heroic deeds of Patriotism—such patriotism as can now be found upon the pages of ancient or modern history.

Of the greatest armies the world ever saw and the brush of the artist will paint the most fearful and saddening pictures, of the many noble and brave who now sleep the sleep of death, and whose bones are whitening the fair plains of our sunny South. The millions of penniless orphans and widows. The many Florence Nightingales that ministered relief and comfort to the poor bleeding and dying soldier in his last moments, when far from his home and his dear ones.

Oh! such acts as these must have caused angels to weep and dropped a passing tear.

The Southern printers agree to set a thousand ems each towards Artemus Ward's monument. They ask Northern printers to do the same.

stones where once the fire burned bright and now darkened by the absence of a loved son husband or father, of the innumerable family altars that have been broken up and rendered cheerless forever.

The past furnishes us a sad sight from mountain to valley and from town to city throughout our beloved land.

The emblem of death floats from the window of almost every house and even our beautiful rivers and lakes are dotted with the flag of mourning.

Oh, my friends, there was a period in the past, when the stars grew pale on the ethereal plains, as the "Aurora" unbarr'd the golden gates of light, and let a fresh flood of glory overflow our glorious land.

The news of that day flashed throughout the East, the West, the North and the South, and it seemed as if angels had come down to earth to wipe away the last tear of sorrow from a people once happy, but then dejected. On that day that peace again was declared, the nation shouted with joy, and the violins of the fields bursted their buds and laughed, and the sun licked the dew-drops from the flowers, as the old honored flag was again unfurled over the land and the sea.

That flag which waved over your beautiful "Charlotte," the first birth place of Liberty, which will ever occupy a memorable and hallowed place in history. The place where the first cradle of liberty was rocked, and where Americans by strong and determined wills threw off the yoke of English tyranny, and assumed the right that all men were, and should be free and enjoy liberty.

My friends, that liberty was the last and best legacy our fathers left to us and our children and our children's children. It was purchased with a great price, and should be treasured as the sacred boon of our lives.

In viewing the future, it seems a mixture of the heavenly and the sublunar—a happy commingling of the celestial with the terrestrial, where peace has built her bowers, and calm contentment dwells; but you go there and you find it, after all, a rough foreground to another picture. And so it is with the Future.

To-morrow appears to you a beautiful green island in the stream of Time—gilded with the sunshine, and fastened with flowers; but when turned into To-day, it cannot be compared with the morrow. To-morrow we may be forced into circumstances where we shall accomplish things which to-day appear almost miraculous. Every event in our lives has proved fortunate in giving us an increase of power. As a nation we are to-day stronger than we ever were. The great emblem of our national glory floats in every land, and wherever the stars and stripes are seen they carry good news and peace to all mankind. The Future—what a vast field is spread out before us. A land teeming with wealth. A government that reflects upon its morals of the world—Constitutions which in the days of Blackstone and Kent would have startled those brilliant aristocrats. We have a "Prae," more than the sword. "Hail Kingdom Come" and chaos and civilize the world, in other words it is the grand moving lever of the nation.

My friends let us cheer up and look forward to the future as the brightest spot in our lives. We have much to encourage us.

We have vast millions of acres of land heretofore unexplored, and I might say unknown.

We have mountains, valleys and plains containing wealth enough to purchase the world at cost price. We have in the North rich and fertile valleys. We have landscapes where cattle feed upon a thousand hills. We have mountains of iron, enough to furnish guns and cannons for the nations of Europe.

In the North-western States and Territories we have hills and mountains whose caps tower near the Heavens, loaded and surcharged with silver and gold, enough to pay off the entire National debt and leave us richer than before.

In our own State we have rich fields of gold and other precious metals, which have laid, mouldering and corroding in the bowels of the earth for nearly half a century. Yes we have fields and forests which are plated with the precious metal and beneath whose roots the very chasms seem ready to vomit forth their long housed precious treasure.

The very streams float the gold, and men are hurrying from the North to catch bubbles on the surface.

In the future we may look forward to that period close at hand, when the nation will flourish again as in the days of yore, when her people of the South although made peniless by the war, will be enabled to improve her devastated lands and houses, and build up her cities, and the people of this beautiful city shall improve her streets and roads, and rebuild their churches higher with steeples pointing dashing along.

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NORTH CAROLINA—INTERNAL REVENUE.—We have been furnished, by a friend at Washington, with the following statement of the amounts of the United States Internal Revenue collected in the several Districts of this State, from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1867, being the first half of the current fiscal year:

1st District,	\$ 25,631.58
2nd "	338,198.21
3rd "	104,399.03
4th "	87,659.77
5th "	64,888.98
6th "	103,752.21
7th "	12,654.04
	\$ 737,183.82

This does not include tax collected outside of the State on Cotton, Tobacco, and other products shipped in bond, on which the tax was collected at the port of destination.

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LATEST NEWS.

MOSQUE, April 19.—A large meeting of negroes was held here last night. There were three thousand present. Inflammatory radical speeches were made by both black and white speakers. Resolutions were adopted, affiliating with the radical party, and demanding the right to sit on juries, hold office, and ride in the cars.

They adjourned at a late hour. Most of the colored persons were armed. A great number of shots were fired in the air, after the adjournment.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 19.—The Governor estimates that there are 100,000 people in South Carolina who have not tasted meat for thirty days, and the destitution is great. Several cases of starvation are reported.

The statement that the SOUTH CAROLINIAN has been sold to Beverly Nash, as a negro organ, is false. It is still edited and owned by F. G. DeFontaine.

The registration of voters will be commenced as soon as a sufficient number of persons report themselves qualified to act as registrars, but few have done so yet.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BONN, April 18.—It is reported here that Napoleon is strengthening his forces and the military posts on the frontier, placing his artillery on a war footing, and purchasing ambulances; and that the French reserves for '68 will be called out the first of May.

Prussia is also represented to be making active military preparations.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

The Standard—General Sickles Gov. Worth.

The old secession leaders, as represented by their spokesman, W. W. Holden, and their organ, the Standard, are in a great worry about Gov. Worth. While the supplemental bill was under consideration by Congress Gov. Worth went to Washington, and urged its passage, so as to prevent the old demagogues from getting up another rebellion. This is the reason that Gen. Sickles sent for Gov. Worth. There is now really no one opposed to reconstruction under the acts of Congress, in this State, except those who betrayed the Union men in 1861, and who, in 1865, again betrayed the President by acting with men like W. W. Holden, of this State, and J. W. Forney, now of Washington City, but formerly Buchanan's chief manager. It is remarkable that, when the war ended, the chief men to abuse the rebels were Forney and Holden, both leaders in the ranks of the old secession conspirators. The President is now threatened with impeachment for having appointed old rebels like Holden to office. What ought to be done with Forney, who not only advocated Holden's appointment, but, for his services, was made a brigadier-general, is a question.

The bloody old rebel, who urged on the war with all his might; who denounced every man who was faithful to the Union while the war lasted, and, while Provisional Governor, tried to crush every man in the State who was even in favor of allowing the negroes the right of testifying in the courts?

Were these Holdenites honest, they would now duly acknowledge the services of men like B. F. Moore, Wm. A. Graham, J. M. Leach, and Lewis Hanes, the pioneers in regard to liberal measures for negroes and all the citizens of the State. When Holden is found acknowledging his own sins of rebellion, and honoring those whom he has wronged for fidelity to principle, then men will begin to have some faith in his professions.

ALWAYS-

Local Department.

Agents for the Carolina Times and Weekly News.

Mr. ASHER, of the firm of Hensley & Asher, Yorkville, S.C.
Mr. DAVID YOUNGBLOOD, Shelby, N.C.
Mr. J. R. ALLEN, Chester, S.C.
Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL, Knob Creek, Cleveland County, N.C.
Mr. J. S. SIMS, Charlotte, N.C.
W. H. BERNARD, Wilmington, N.C.
J. B. HUNTER, Portsmouth and Norfolk, Va.

City Post Office—Delivery and Closing of the Mails.

Northern Mail, delivered—
" closes—
Eastern and Western Mails, delivered—
Closes—
Southern Mail, delivered—
" " closes—

Arrival and Departure of Trains.
CHARLOTTE & S.C. RAILROAD.

Leave Charlotte, - - - - - 5:10 a.m.
Arrive at Charlotte, - - - - - 9:40 a.m.

N. C. RAILROAD—MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Charlotte, - - - - - 9:55 a.m.

Arrive at Charlotte, - - - - - 5:00 a.m.

W. C. & RUTHERFORD RAILROAD.

Leave Charlotte, - - - - - 7:45 a.m.

Arrive at Charlotte, - - - - - 4:00 p.m.

Charlotte Money Market.

Corrected by BRENNER, KELLOGG & PETERS.

Buying Rates for Southern Bank Notes.

NORTH CAROLINA,	
Bank of N. Carolina,	42
Bank of Cape Fear	24
Bank of Charlotte	20
Bank of Lexington	8
Bank of Lexington &	8
Greenville	22
Bank of Roxboro'	42
Bank of Wadesboro'	42
Commercial Bank of	42
Bank of New Bern	13
Bank of Commerce	6
Bank of Washington	41
	6
SOUTH CAROLINA.	18
Bank of Camden	58
Bank of Charleston	18
Bank of Chester	12
Bank of Georgetown	42
Bank of Hamburg	15
Bank of S. Carolina	7
Bank of the State of	7
South Carolina	12
Commercial Bank of	2
Exchange Bank of Co-	12
Farmers and Exchange	1
	65
Gold, 13½%; Silver 12%.	

Reading matter on every page.

Advertisements should be handed in by 2, P.M., for next morning's issue.

Religious Notice.

Rev. Mr. HARDWICK, of Goldsboro', will

preach in the Baptist Church to-night, at

7 o'clock.

No PLACE LIKE HOME.—A family

from Fredell county, who were attacked last summer with the Indiana fever, recovered this winter, but died recently

wholly for their old home.

such that they could not mend their fortunes either in Illinois or Indiana.

This will be the experience of all who

make a similar experiment.

The MASONS AT WORK.—The Grand

Master of Masons in Minnesota has is-

sued an earnest appeal to the brethren of his jurisdiction, to contribute money for the relief of the starving people of the South, the amount to be forwarded to the Grand Masters of the different States for distribution.

The Conservative colored Nash says

"that if feeling a common sympathy

for both whites and blacks constitute

him a traitor, then he asks for no

prouder inscription on his tomb than

W. B. Nash, the traitor."

The bill making eight hours a legal

day's work was indefinitely postponed

by the New Jersey House of Repre-

sentatives, on Tuesday, by a vote of 32 to

18. A number of members dodged the

vote.

A highly respectable married lady in

Indianapolis, and mother of two beau-

tiful children, eloped with a man who

talked through his nose and vended

orn plasters and brass jewelry.

Two men in Davenport, Ohio, claim

one woman as their own lawful wife.

They have gone to law about it, and

the judge is puzzled. The woman says

she don't care which man she has, so

she gets one.

LIBERAL.—John S. Barbour, Esq.,

President of the Orange and Alexan-

dra Railroad, has given notice that

all donations for the destitute people

of the South will be passed over that

read free of charge.

It is reported that Queen Victoria

has determined to exercise her preroga-

tive of clemency in the future, and that

no capital punishment shall ever again

occur in England.

The largest paper mill in the world

is about to go into operation at Green-

ville, Conn. It will turn out 35,000

pounds of printing paper per day, and

is expected to produce a decline in

price.

At Syracuse, New York, a few nights

since, a Mr. Brayton fired his revolver

at a man whom he saw prowling under

his window. The man, who was only

"courting" a servant girl, was seriously

wounded.

Speaking of the Spring fashions, a

tailor says, there is not much change

in gentlemen's pants. There is less

than usual in most gentlemen's peck-

pts.

CHEAP! CHEAPER!! CHEAPEST!!!

B. KOOPMANN HAS OPENED HIS

SPRING STOCK,

AND HAS spared no pains to make such selections as he feels confident will give universal satisfaction.

For example, we have gathered materials to manufacture fine Blacking—also combs, brushes, &c., and have commenced, and can supply all orders from all parts of our country with any number of thousands of Boxes. Our price will be low. The quantity we warrant to be superior to any in the market.

The brilliant and yet black polish has quickly proved that it has merit and received the name of

Topograph, Blacking—also combs, brushes, &c., and have commenced, and can supply all orders from all parts of our country with any number of thousands of Boxes. Our price will be low. The quantity we warrant to be superior to any in the market.

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Important Order from General Sickles.

H'g's, SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., April 11, 1861.
[General Orders No. 10.]

The general destitution prevailing among the population of this Military District cannot be relieved without affording means for the development of their industrial resources. The nature and extent of the destitution demand extraordinary measures. The people are borne down by a heavy burden of debt; the crops of grain and garden produce failed last year; many families have been deprived of shelter; many more need food and clothing; needed implements and auxiliaries of husbandry are very scarce; the laboring population in numerous localities are threatened with starvation, unless supplied with food by the Government of the United States; the inability of a large portion of the people to pay taxes leaves the local authorities without adequate means of relief; and the gravity of the situation is increased by the general disposition shown by creditors to enforce, upon an impoverished people, the immediate collection of all claims.

To suffer all this to go on without restraint or remedy is to sacrifice the general good. The rights of creditors shall be respected; but the appeal of want and suffering must be heeded. Moved by these considerations, the following regulations are announced. They will continue in force, with such modifications as the occasion may require, until the civil government of the respective States shall be established, in accordance with the requirements of the Government of the United States.

The Commanding General earnestly desires and confidently believes that the observance of these regulations, and the co-operation of all persons concerned in employing fairly and justly the advantages still remaining to them, will mitigate the distress now existing; and that the avenues of industry, enterprise, and organization thus opened, will contribute to the permanent welfare and future happiness of the people.

1. Imprisonment for debt is prohibited, unless the defendant in execution shall be convicted of a fraudulent concealment or disposition of his property, with intent to hinder, delay and prevent the creditor in the recovery of his debt or demand. And the proceedings now established in North and South Carolina, respectively, for the trial and determination of such questions may be adopted.

II. Judgments or decrees, for the payment of money, on causes of action arising between the 1st of December, 1860, and the 1st of May, 1861, shall not be enforced by execution against the property or the person of the defendant. Proceedings in such causes of action, now pending, shall be stayed; and suit or process shall be hereafter instituted or commenced, for any such causes of action.

III. Sheriffs, Coroners, and Constables, are hereby directed to suspend for twelve calendar months the sale of all property, upon execution or process, on liabilities contracted prior to the 1st of December, 1860, unless upon the written consent of the defendants, except in cases where the plaintiff, or in his absence his agent or attorney, shall upon oath, with corroborative testimony, allege and prove that the defendant is removing, or has removed, his property from the State, or from the State of real or personal property, or from the State of his residence, except that such may have been made before the date of this order.

IV. Judgments or decrees entered or entered on the rolls of any court, or in execution against the property of the defendant; and in the application of the money arising under such executions regard shall be had to the priority of liens, unless in cases where the good faith of any lien shall be drawn in question. In such cases the usual mode of proceeding adopted in North and South Carolina, respectively, to determine that question, shall be adopted.

V. All proceedings for the recovery of money under contract, whether under seal or by parole, the consideration for which was the purchase of negroes, are suspended. Judgments or decrees entered or enforced for such causes of action, shall not be enforced.

VI. All advances of moneys, subsistence, implements and fertilizers, loaned, used, employed or required for the purpose of aiding the agricultural pursuits of the people shall be protected. And the existing laws which have provided the most efficient remedies in such cases for the lender, will be supported and enforced. Wages for labor performed in the production of the crop shall be a lien on the crop, and payment of the amount due for such wages shall be enforced by the like remedial provided to secure advance of money and other means for the cultivation of the soil.

VII. In all sales of property under execution or by order of any court, there shall be reserved out of the property of any defendant, who has a family dependent upon his/her labor, a dwelling house and appurtenances and twenty acres of land for the use and occupation of the family of the defendant; and necessary articles of furniture, apparel, subsistence, implements of trade, husbandry or other employments, of the value of five hundred dollars. The homestead exemption shall be given only to the benefit of families—that is to say; to parent or parents and child or children. In other cases, the exemption shall extend only to clothing, implements of trade or other employment usually followed by the defendant, of the value of one hundred dollars. The exemption hereby made shall not be waived or defeated by the act of the defendant. The exempted property of the defendant shall be ascertained by the Sheriff, or other officer enforcing the execution, who shall specifically describe the same and make a report thereof in each case to the court.

VIII. The currency of the United States, declared by the Congress of the United States to be a legal tender in the payments of all debts, dues and demands, shall be so recognized in North and South Carolina. And all cases in which the same shall be tendered in payment, and refused by any public officer, will be at once reported to these Headquarters, or to the Commanding Officer of the Post within which such officer resides.

IX. Property of an absent debtor, or one charged as such, without fraud, whether consisting of money advanced for the purpose of agriculture, or appliances for the cultivation of the soil, shall not be taken under the process known as "Foreign Attachment"; but the lien created by any existing law shall not be disturbed, nor shall the possession or the use of the same be in any wise interfered with, except in the execution of a judgement or final decree, in cases where they are authorized to be enforced.

X. In suits brought to recover ordinary debts, known as actions ex contractu, bail as heretofore authorized, shall not be demanded by the suitor, nor taken by the Sheriff or other officer serving the process. In suits for trespass, ... wrongful conversion of property, and other cases known as actions ex delicto, bail as heretofore authorized may be demanded, and taken. The prohibition

of bail in cases ex contractu, shall not extend to parties about to leave the State; but the fact of intention must be clearly established by proof.

XI. In criminal proceedings the usual recognizances shall be required and taken by the proper civil officers heretofore authorized by law to take the same; Provided, That upon complaint being made to any magistrate or other persons authorized by law to issue a warrant for breach of the peace, or criminal offence, it shall be the duty of such magistrate or officer to issue his warrant upon the recognition of the complainant to prosecute, without requiring him to give security upon such recognition.

XII. The practice of carrying deadly weapons, except by officers and soldiers in the military service of the United States, is prohibited. The concealment of such weapons on the person will be deemed an aggravation of the offence. A violation of this order will render the offender amenable to trial and punishment by Military Commission. Whenever wounding or killing shall result from the use of such weapons, proof that the party carried or concealed a deadly weapon, shall be deemed evidence of a felonious intent to take the life of the injured person.

XIII. The orders heretofore issued in this Military Department, prohibiting the punishment of crimes and offences by whipping, caning, branding, stocks, pillory or other corporal punishment, are in force and will be obeyed by all persons.

XIV. The punishment of death in certain cases of burglary and larceny, imposed by the existing laws of the Provisional Governments in this Military District, is abolished. Any person convicted of burglary; of larceny when the property stolen is of the value of twenty-five dollars; of assault and battery with intent to kill; or of any assault with a deadly weapon, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not exceeding ten years nor less than two years in the discretion of the Court having jurisdiction thereof. Larceny, when the value of the property stolen is less than twenty-five dollars, shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not exceeding one year, in the discretion of the Court.

XV. The Governors of North and South Carolina shall have authority, within their jurisdictions respectively, to reprove or pardon any person convicted and sentenced by a civil court, and to remit fines and penalties.

XVI. Nothing in this order shall be construed to restrain or prevent the operation of proceedings in bankruptcy, in accordance with the acts of Congress in such cases made and provided, nor with the collection of any tax, impost, excise, or charge levied by authority of the United States or of the Provisional Governments of North and South Carolina; but no imprisonment for overdue taxes shall be allowed. Shall this order or any law of the Provisional Governments of North or South Carolina operate to deny to minor children, or children coming of age, or their legal representatives, nor to suspend as to them, any right of action, remedy, or proceeding, against Executors, Administrators, Trustees, Guardians, Masters or Clerks of Equity Courts, or other Officers or persons holding a fiduciary relation to the parties or the subject matter of the action or proceeding.

XVII. Any law or ordinance, heretofore in force in North or South Carolina, inconsistent with the provisions of this General Order, is hereby suspended and declared in-

By command of Major General Sickles.
J. W. CLOUD,
Adj't G'D & A.A.O.

The London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
The Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
The Westminster Review (Radical.)
The North British Review (Free Church.)
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory.)

THESE foreign periodicals are regularly republished by us in the same style as heretofore. Those who know them, and who have long subscribed to them, will note the change. Those who have not done so, will find in them the best political views of ladies and gentlemen, and the best literature of the day. They will also find that they are now accessible to a much larger number of readers.

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Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

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1,000 LBS CHOICE LEAF LARD.

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MANUFACTURER OF

Saddles and Harness,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Near the POST-OFFICE,

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Hides bought and sold.

Southern Orphans' Home.

GRAND CHARITABLE

PRESENTATION CONCERT,

IN AID OF THE

Southern Orphan Association.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, January 30th, 1867.

TO BE GIVEN AT THE

MARYLAND INSTITUTE,

BALTIMORE.

APRIL 30th, 1867.

THE Profits of this Concert will be given to the

Southern Orphans' Association, to the subjoined

address, from the officers of which we call the

attention of the public:

WE OFFER OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS

consisting of:

Calicoes,

DeLaines,

Alpacas,

English Merinos,

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Shoes,

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Hoods for Ladies,

Breakfast Shawls,

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White Jeans,

Furs!

NOTIONS of all kinds, which we offer at

greatly reduced prices.

A. ASCHKINASS & CO.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to us, will please make

payment before January 1st, 1868, to save COST.

We are obliged to give our accounts in the hands of

a collector after that date.

A. ASCHKINASS & CO.

Genuine Durham Smok-

ing Tobacco,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

BY A. SINCLAIR.

Feb 11-12.

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JUST RECEIVED

JOHN T. BUTLER'S

JEWELRY STORE,

THE finest Stock of Goods ever offered

in this market, consisting of

WATCHES.

Fine Gold Hunting Ameri-

can Watchers; fine Gold Hunt-

ing English Watches of the best ma-

kers; Ladies fine Gold Hunting Ge-

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English and Swiss Watches. Watches

of all sorts and all sizes, from Five Dol-

lars to Three Hundred.

CLOCKS.

I have some of the best, which will

sell at prices to please any one.

JEWELRY.

I would say to the ladies, come and see

for yourselves, the finest ever offered

in this city, consisting of fine Jet Sets;

fine Gold and Enamel Sets; fine Carlo-

Sets; Locket Pins, Earrings, &c. Plain

Rings in Gold, and some 22

Kings; ladies Neck Chains, Watch

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